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plainly shown, and their defective or degenerated mentality seems often as clearly indicated. With respect to the eyes of eighteen criminals, defective vision is recorded in five cases; in five cases one eye is perceptibly larger than the other, and other anomalies of development occur. Two cases of defective hearing are noted, and in no fewer than eight cases asymmetry of the ears prevails, besides other cases of auricular anomalies. The number of cases considered is obviously too small for general conclusions, but the facts cited seem in general harmony with the results of previous investigators.

The question of the asymmetry of the skeleton and of the bodily organs deserves to be studied more closely. From an examination of the jaws of 468 male criminals, Drs. Lydston and Talbot found that but 163 could be called normal, the rest departing from the normal type in one or more respects. Most of the deformities of the jaws and teeth were confined to the upper maxilla.

The craniological studies of Dr. Lydston seem to have covered a wide ground. In the skulls of these criminals and offenders against organized society, asymmetry and anomalies are equally as prominent as in the case of living delinquents. Some very interesting skulls have come into the possession or fallen under the observation of Dr. Lydston. Among these are the skull of the first Chinese suicide in America, a man who shot himself because the white girl to whom he was engaged proved false; the skull of a negro panel worker, the consort of a noted Chicago courtesan of other days; the skull of a notorious member of the *demi-monde* of Chicago, who was half Indian, half white; and the skull of a noted western desperado and train-wrecker. Upon the study of such material the authors have based their conclusions, which may be summed up in their own words: "As far as our observations go, they tend to show that a degenerate type of skull is common among criminals, and that the assertion of Lombroso, that the deviation of type, as far as the index is concerned is toward brachycephalism, is correct."

A. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

C. S. MINOT, *Senescence and Rejuvenation*, Journ. of Physiol. No. 2, 1891.

The fundamental properties of living organisms constitute the most fruitful theme of biology. From the age of Zero, or the moment of impregnation, animals and plants pass through a series of changes till, barring accident, they reach their limits of longevity. Rejuvenation is procreation. The author weighed, daily, hundreds of Guinea pigs. Gestation is shorter the larger the litter. There is a progressive love in the power of growth, beginning almost at birth, and suggests whether, in all animals, the impulse given at impregnation does not gradually die out. This is indicated by the author's very interesting curves. Curves at least is his theory of "physiologically equivalent weights."

DEMENY, *Analyse des mouvements de la parole par la chronophotographie*, Comptes rend. 1891. CXIII. 216.

M. Demeny gives an account of the application of the chronophotographic process, to the analysis of lip-movements in speaking; and of the construction of a zootrope, by means of which he succeeded in so synthesizing those movements that a deaf-mute, standing before the instruments, was able to read the phrase, whose corresponding lip-movements were thereby reproduced. Vowel and diphthong movements were interpreted as well as those of labials. The experiment was not a complete success; but this was due to the fact that part of the phrase pronounced was imperfectly photographed, and the deaf-mute was not quick enough to guess it from the general sense of the passage. Besides, the movements of the tongue were only very vaguely reproduced, and

consequently read with difficulty. The experiment is most successful upon deaf-mutes; since they are more accustomed by their peculiar condition to interpret mouth movements by sight alone than are normal individuals. Mr. Demeny expresses the hope that the zootrope, improved and perfected, may be of great value in their education.

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HENSEN, *Die Harmonie in den Vocalen*, Zt. f. Biol. 1891, XXVIII. 39.

HENSEN, *Nachtrag zu dem Aufsatz: Die Harmonie in den Vocalen*, Zt. f. Biol. 1891, XXVIII. 227.

The problem proposed is: why is this fundamental tone always absent in the case of vowels produced in singing? Hensen imitates the arrangement of the pharynx and the mouth by a reed-pipe in connection with a resonator. The pipe sounds only with a certain pressure of air. If the resonator is brought into connection with the pipe while the air-pressure is still too small to cause the pipe to sound, the tone of the resonator is heard; as soon, however, as the pressure is great enough for the pipe to sound, the resonator tone ceases. The experiment can be tried in another way. The resonator is held to the ear; its own tone ceases as soon as the pipe sounds. Brought into connection with a manometric flame, and made to vibrate by an appropriate tuning-fork, the resonator shows its tone; but as soon as the pipe is sounded the resonator does not respond unless both are arranged for the same tone. These experiments all seem to prove that a sounding column of air, such as that in the buccal cavity, is incapable of bringing out the tone of the cavity in which it is contained in addition to the tone impressed upon it. The latter part of the former article of Hensen's and the whole of the second one are occupied by a discussion with Hermann.

E. W. SCRIPTURE.

JASTROW, *The Natural History of Analogy*; Address before the Section of Anthropology, American Association for the Advancement of Science, at the Washington Meeting, August 1891. Salem, Mass., 1891, pp. 23.

Prof. Jastrow's address serves to show the close relationship which exists between anthropology and psychology and to emphasize the importance of studies in the field of psychical anthropology. "Deeper than the language of words and underlying their use and formation is the habit of comparing object with object, of tracing resemblances and noting contrasts. It would seem that in the savage's use of this process there is lacking the distinction between the resemblances inherent in the objects and those originating in the mode of viewing them; subject and object are still merged in a vaguer realm of thought, where myth and science, poetical fiction and evident fact mingle without let or hindrance." Prof. Jastrow proceeds to illustrate, by examples selected from all over the world, "the rôle that analogy plays in primitive circles, the essential influence it exerts over thoughts and customs in the early history of mankind." Witchery and sorcery, cannibalism, magic, astrology, dream-interpretation, name giving, etc., are shown to rest upon a general basis of analogy. Reasoning by analogy is next considered. Its use by children, in dream-interpretation, in astrology, in the doctrines of sympathy and of signatures, folk-medicine and the like is indicated. The general conclusions are: "Analogies which are but fancies to us were to men of past ages reality (Tylor)." The principle that what was once the serious occupation of men becomes in more advanced stages of culture the play of children, or is reduced from seriousness to mere amusement, finds illustrations in